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some reforms. Mr. Rowntree is not pessimistic, in spite of the misery he finds, and believes that careful study of conditions will disclose remedies.

The book contains two maps of York in colors, showing residence districts of the various classes. Many pages of investigators' notebooks are shown.

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*Public Health and Housing.* By JOHN F. J. SYKES, M. D. Pp. viii, 216. Price, 5 s. London: P. S. King & Son, 1901.

The growth of our large cities and the pressure of population have wrought no greater changes than in the alteration they have effected in the mode of living. The exclusiveness of the house of former days is giving way to a closer association of habitations. Flats, apartment hotels, and residential clubs are becoming more numerous among the well-to-do, while the poorer and working classes are being crowded into tenements, "Mills hotels," and lodging houses. The importance of the housing problem in London is evident from the fact that two and a third millions out of a population of four and a quarter millions, or over one-half of the community at the census of 1891, lived in small dwellings of from one to four rooms. The public health is very vitally affected, not only by the kind of dwellings in which these people are housed, but by the way in which they are used. Dr. Sykes has accordingly divided his book on this subject into three parts, which deal respectively with (1) the effects upon health of certain conditions of habitation, (2) construction and misconstruction, and (3) usage and misuse.

Under the first head Dr. Sykes shows the close connection between density of population and the death-rate, especially for children and those suffering from pulmonary troubles. The effects upon health of certain defective dwellings, such as rear tenements, stable, basement, and dilapidated dwellings are statistically determined, as well as other defects, such as insufficient water, air or light, dampness and coldness. While these factors without doubt directly cause a high mortality it must not be overlooked that the very part of the population which is forced into these insufficient and insanitary dwellings offers least resistance to disease from other causes—overwork, long hours, insufficient or badly cooked food, hereditary weakness, and character of occupation.

The easiest, as well as the most effective, remedy for the housing problem would seem to be the construction of new dwellings on approved sanitary principles. Dr. Sykes therefore devotes the second part of his book to a discussion of the best methods of arrangement.

and construction of new houses, and of the rearrangement and adaptation of existing buildings for tenement purposes. The third part deals with the usage and misuse of dwellings, the question of overcrowding and of sanitary conveniences. To guard against controllable evils registration of tenement houses is advocated. Many of the worst conditions in our tenements can, however, only be remedied by the education of the individual.

As the title indicates, the author (who is a medical officer of health in London) has confined his attention to the influence of the dwelling upon health, but within this field has made a very valuable contribution to the literature of the housing problem. Dr. Sykes is familiar with the difficulties as well as the need of reform, and his complete knowledge of the subject has enabled him to detect the defects and to suggest thoroughly practical remedies. While written primarily with a view to conditions in London, the book will also prove of undoubted value to American readers.

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*Transportation: Report of the U. S. Industrial Commission.* Washington, D. C. : Government Printing Office, 1902.

The Report of the Industrial Commission upon Transportation includes two volumes of testimony, about 220 pages of final report and some three pages of recommendations. Exclusive of a special report upon railroad labor, which is treated by the Commission in another connection, the testimony includes some 1,873 pages, of approximately 1,000 words each, and about 464 pages of digests and reviews. This evidence, together with its digests, is probably equivalent in length to the contents of six thousand pages of text in this periodical. The range of this evidence is very wide, and its value is, of course, unequal. It considers not only railroad, but lake and ocean transportation as well, and also bears upon the telegraph and telephone business. For many years the evidence thus presented will be valuable to the student of transportation, and the excellent digests prepared by the Commission will prevent the testimony from becoming lost by its own massiveness.

A considerable amount of evidence was collected upon the subject of the capitalization, construction and consolidation of railways, and upon the general theme of freight rates and freight classification, and many witnesses were examined upon subjects related to the purposes and execution of the Interstate Commerce Law. Such evidence included a mass of material upon the subject of discriminations, both personal and local, as well as upon the practical workings of the long and short haul clause of the law. The subject of pools and traffic